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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 June 2009*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *06/03/2009*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
        Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communication received on 06/03/2009. A request

for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR

1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible

for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn

pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/11/2009 has been

entered.

Claims 1,4, 10,12, 22, 24 and 26 have been amended. Claims 5, 11 have been

cancelled and claims 2, 3, 6-9, 13-21, 23, and 25 remain as previously presented.

Claims 1-4,6-10 and 12-26 are currently pending.

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 12 depends

on a cancelled claim. Appropriate correction is required. For examination purposes

claim 12 will be construed to depend on claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-15, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts US 6,311,165 and Russell US 2005/0021839.

4.   Regarding claims 1, and 10 Coutts teaches a network terminal comprising, a power supply to supply for supplying a power to an element of the network terminal **["When power is applied to ATM 102, the central processor 138 is initialized," (Column 15 Lines 14- 15)]**, a nonvolatile storage medium to store a basic input/output system (BIOS) that automatically operates upon the supplying the power **["The processor 374 also has associated volatile memory 380 in the form of DRAM and nonvolatile memory 382 in the form of FLASH EPROM."(Paragraph 13)]** a controller to be initialized by operation of the BIOS to enable a connection between the network terminal and a host computer **(Figure 16 Peripheral 364)** and downloading a terminal operating system (OS) from the host computer to the network terminal **["Using this information the peripheral 364 can access the server 334 and download an operating system using a simple protocol such as TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)." (Column 22 Lines 24-27)]**, a volatile storage medium to store the terminal OS downloaded from the host computer **["The processor 374 also has associated volatile memory 380 in the form of DRAM and nonvolatile memory 382 in the form of FLASH EPROM."(Paragraph 13)]** the controller being re-initialized by the terminal OS to control the overall operation of the network terminal **(as each software**

component is downloaded it is reset and the controller not provides the

functionality of the software it downloaded Col 11 Lines 22-32) , and a

communication part to communicate with the host computer, wherein the terminal OS is

configured transmit user inputs at the network terminal to the host computer for

execution by an application program on the host computer to provide execution results ;

and receive a bitmap image from the host computer for display.

> **["With each peripheral module having a direct connection through
> communication link 17 to server 16, it can communicate directly and
> independently with the server 16 not only to download software but
> also to obtain data specific to a current transaction while it takes
> place. For example a request may be made for information specific
> to the user and appropriate to conduct the current transaction. Thus
> dispenser 15 may require the users current balance in order to
> determine if the user had sufficient funds to cover a requested cash
> withdrawal. User interface 12 may also require account balance and
> bank statement information in order to present these to the user."
> (Column 11 Lines 10-21)]**

Coutts also teaches checking the network terminal **["Therefore, the card reader**

control application performs a test of the card reader to ensure that the card

reader is functioning correctly." (Column15 Lines 55-57)].

     While Coutts teaches a system where a thin client sends user command and

data to a server(host) that processes the command and returns the result to the thin

client for display. Coutts is silent about a specific type of result return from the server

that contains image data in bitmap form. Coutts also is silent as to whether the

controller can be implemented by a programmable logic chip instead of a processor.

Russell also teaches using a thin client computer system to push the processing

workload to a remote server. Russell teaches that the execution results are converted

into the bitmap image at the host computer and sent to the thin client **(¶21)**. It would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

modify Coutts with Russell. The reason for this modification would be to apply the well

known method of sending images as results to a thin client as taught by Russell. A

person of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine Coutts and Russell because this

decreases the processing power needed at the network terminal. Russell also teaches

that the controller of the network terminal being a programmable logic chip **(Russell**

calls it a programmable logic controller ¶5). It would have been obvious to a person

of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the network terminal and

controller of Coutts with a programmable logic chip instead of a standard processor

method. The reason for this modification would be because programmable logic

arrays(chips), PLAs are well known in the art **(as taught by Russell ¶25)** and provide

hardware that is easily reconfigurable to the specific functionality needed by the

terminal.

5.   Regarding claim 2 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in

reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches an encoder for encoding the received

data**(Figure 21 TV Encoder)**; and at least one input/output port **(Figure 15 Router**

368)to which at least one user interface is connected**(Figure 15 User Interface 364d)**.

6.   Regarding claim 3 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in

reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches that the nonvolatile storage medium is a

ROM or a flash memory**["The processor 374 also has associated volatile memory**

380 in the form of DRAM and nonvolatile memory 382 in the form of FLASH

EPROM."(Paragraph 13)] Regarding the size of the flash memory Coutts teaches less

than or equal to 512 KB of memory **["The Java CPU would run the Java OS**

(operating system), which presently requires about 512 KB ROM/128 KB RAM for

memory" (Column 28 Lines 54-56)]

7.   Regarding claims 4 and 12 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been

discussed in reference to claim 1 and 10 above, Coutts teaches that the controller is

implemented with a programmable SoC (system on a chip) instead of a CPU (central

processing unit).

> **["The Ethernet adapter 366 implements the TCP/IP protocol, and is in**
> **electronic communication with an embedded processor 374.**
> **Processor 374 executes JAVA.RTM. code, and communicates with**
> **peripheral-specific control electronics 376 which controls the**
> **hardware 378 in the peripheral 364." Column 21 Lines 54-59)]**

8.   Regarding claim 6 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in

reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches that the volatile storage medium is used as

a working memory and is implemented with less than or equal to 8-MB RAM. **["The**

Java CPU would run the Java OS (operating system), which presently requires

about 512 KB ROM/128 KB RAM for memory" (Column 28 Lines 54-56)]

9.   Regarding claims 7 and 15 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been

discussed in reference to claim 1 and 10 above, Coutts teaches that the network

terminal and the host computer is assigned a unique IP address to identify each other to

establish communication between the host computer and the network terminal. **["When**

the peripheral 364 has received its IP address and its operating system, it can

then use the TCP/IP protocol to download its applications software module from

the server 334 to the volatile memory 380." (Column 12 Lines 34-37)]. It is inherent

that the host computer is also assigned an IP address otherwise the terminal and host

would not be able to communicate.

10.   Regarding claim 8 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in

reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches that the nonvolatile storage medium stores a

program enabling the network terminal to have a unique IP address. **["When a**

peripheral 364 is first powered-up, its processor 374 uses FLASH EPROM 382 to

boot-up and broadcast a message requesting an IP address." (Column 22 Lines 9-

11)[

11.   Regarding claim 9 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in

reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches that the at least one user interface includes

a monitor, a keyboard, a mouse, a speaker, a microphone, a touch screen, a remote

control, or other interfaces using a USB port, a serial port or a memory slot.

> **["ATM 21 has a number of peripheral devices. These are a card
> reader 23, a receipt printer 24, and a cash dispenser 25. These
> devices are connected through suitable parallel or serial ports to a
> central processor 30 provided in ATM 21. ATM 21 also includes a
> keyboard 22 and a user display 31." (Column 11 Lines 57-62)]**

12.   Regarding claim 13 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed

in reference to claim 10 above, Coutts teaches running the host computer and

connecting the host computer to the network prior to supplying the power.

> **["When a peripheral (e.g. 216) is first powered-up, it uses non-volatile
> memory to boot-up and then transmits a message to the server 34.
> On receiving this message, the server uploads software to the
> peripheral to enable the peripheral to initialize and begin the team-
> building process." Column 19 Lines 20-24)]**

It is clear that the host needs to be operational before the terminal is powered up in order for this to happen.

13.   Regarding claim 14 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in reference to claim 10 above, Coutts teaches that the host computer is provided with the terminal OS for an operation of the terminal network as well as an OS for operation of the host computer. **["Using this information the peripheral 364 can access the server 334 and download an operating system using a simple protocol such as TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)." (Column 22 Lines 24-27)]**. Coutts teaches that the server contains the terminal OS to be downloaded to the terminal. It is clear that the server also has its own operating system in order to perform this download.

14.   Regarding claim 19 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed in reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches an I/O port connectable to a monitor

> **["ATM 21 has a number of peripheral devices. These are a card reader 23, a receipt printer 24, and a cash dispenser 25. These devices are connected through suitable parallel or serial ports to a central processor 30 provided in ATM 21. ATM 21 also includes a keyboard 22 and a user display 31." (Column 11 Lines 57-62)]**

and wherein the execution results include an image and the terminal OS provides the image to the I/O port.

> **["If the entered PIN number is found to be valid for the particular card that has been inserted into card reader 13 then user interface 12 can be informed accordingly whereupon it may generate a USER_VALID" event message. This may cause display of a cash selection request." (Column 11 Lines 15-19)]**

15.   Regarding claim 20 the combination of Coutts and Russell have been discussed

in reference to claim 1 above, Coutts teaches that all applications programs are

provided on the host computer and all user inputs for an application program are

transmitted to the host computer for execution on the host computer.

> ["In accordance with this invention, an Ultra Thin Client approach
> applies Thin Client concepts to the individual components and
> peripheral modules of a transaction terminal, such as an ATM, SST
> or POS terminal, with individual peripheral modules loading and
> running their own applications (e.g., Java applications) from the
> network." Column 28 Lines 2 -7)]

16.   Claims 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Coutts and Russell as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Vasilik US

5,515,081.

17.   Regarding claims 16 and 17, Coutts teaches transmitting a screen background of

the host computer in the form of a image**(Figure 54)** to the network terminal and

displaying the transmitted screen background on a monitor connectable to the network

terminal

> ["In the event of insertion of a card by a new user into card reader 13
> a message "CARD_INSERTED" may be broadcast by card reader 13.
> The effect of that message may be to cause user interface 12 to
> display the text "Please enter PIN". When the user has entered a PIN
> number a `Validate User PIN` operation can take place. This might
> involve the use of links 17 and 19 to communicate with legacy host
> 18. If the entered PIN number is found to be valid for the particular
> card that has been inserted into card reader 13 then user interface 12
> can be informed accordingly whereupon it may generate a
> "USER_VALID" event message. This may cause display of a cash
> selection request." (Column 13 Lines 8-19)]

Coutts does not teach the use of a bitmap image. Vasilik teaches the use of bitmap

images and that the bitmap images can be in 8 bit or 16 bit format**["For representing**

color images, a bitmap requires more than one bit for each pixel. A 16-color

bitmap image, such as are commonly employed for VGA displays, would require

4 bits to encode the color of each pixel. A bitmap for a 256-color image requires 8

bits per pixel." Column 5 Lines 52 – 56)]. It would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the images used in

displaying executed results with bitmap images as taught by Vasilik. The reason for this

modification would be to allow the display of images that need a bitmap of 8 or 16 bits to

show color.

18.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts,

Russell, and Vasilik as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Suman et al

5,717,387 hereafter Suman.

19.   Regarding claim 18, the teachings of Coutts/Russell/Vasilik have been discussed

in reference to claim 16 above. The combination of Coutts/Russell/Vasilik does not

teach that the display area a colors of the monitor are adjustable. Suman teaches that a

display area and colors of the monitor are adjustable upon a user's demand.

> **["If the vehicle employs a reconfigurable instrument panel display,**
> **the present invention allows for the vehicle operator to reconfigure**
> **the display gauges on the instrument panel display by changing their**
> **location, size, color, or existence as displayed on the instrument**
> **panel." (Column 10 Lines 36-40)]**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify the teachings of Coutts/Russell/Vasilik with those of Suman. The

reason for this modification would be to provide the user a display that is configurable

to their desired preference as taught by Suman.

> **["To allow various vehicle operators to select their desired
> preference, microcontroller 35 determines in step 277 whether a flag
> has been set for a non-default gauge configuration and sets the
> gauge configuration to that last used by the driver with the new ID in
> step 279 if the flag has been set. " (Column 10 Lines 40-45)]**

20.   Claim 21-24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Coutts and Russell as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Buswell et al

US 5,918,039 hereafter Buswell.

21.   Regarding claim 21 Coutts and Russell teaches all the limitations as described in

claim 1 above., that the terminal OS being to communicate user input to the host

computer where the application programs are provided.

> **["When the user has entered a PIN number a `Validate User PIN`
> operation can take place. This might involve the use of links 17 and
> 19 to communicate with legacy host 18. If the entered PIN number is
> found to be valid for the particular card that has been inserted into
> card reader 13 then user interface 12 can be informed accordingly
> whereupon it may generate a "USER_VALID" event message. This
> may cause display of a cash selection request." (Column 13 Lines
> 12-19)]**

Coutts does not teach that the volatile and non-volatile memory of the network terminal

excludes any application programs. Buswell teaches that the volatile and non-volatile

memory of the network terminal excludes any application programs

> **["A video display terminal capable of operating with a graphical user
> interface such as Windows.RTM. provides windowing functionality to**

> **permit use of popular applications programs resident on a server,
> without requiring more than application data to be transmitted from
> the server, and keyboard and mouse information to be transmitted
> from the terminal to the server. "(Abstract)]**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify the teachings of Coutts with the teachings of Buswell and provide a

think client that only transmits and displays data. The reason for this modification would

be to provide dynamic reconfiguration and more dispersion of processing power as

taught by Coutts.

> **["The Ultra Thin Client concept is offered as an extension of Thin
> Client, whereby individual peripheral modules of an ATM or POS
> terminal can be implemented as Thin Clients, giving dynamic
> reconfiguration and more efficient dispersion of processing power."
> (Column 25 Lines 61-65)]**

22.   Regarding claims 22, and 24 Coutts teaches a method and system that has a

host computer including a plurality of application programs **["initiate a network**

session with server 16 and download the current version of the applications

software to each module." Column 9 Lines 44,45)], and an operating system to run

the application programs **["Printer 14 can be programmed to load Web pages**

directly over communication link 17 from server 16 as well as loading the

appropriate printer driver software to support the graphics, fonts and other

imagery in the downloaded Web pages." (Column 10 Lines 52-56)]. It is clear that

there has to be an OS on the server to allow such programs to load the web page.

Coutts teaches a terminal operating system (OS) **["Using this information the**

peripheral 364 can access the server 334 and download an operating system

using a simple protocol such as TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)." (Column

22 Lines 24-27)], a plurality of network terminals, each network terminal requiring the

terminal OS to operate ["A banking, retail or other transaction network may

accordingly comprise a plurality of transaction terminals each including a

plurality of peripheral devices" (Column 4 Lines 29-31)] and a network to connect

the plurality of network terminals to the host computer (Figure 2 WAN/LAN/DIALUP

17), wherein each network terminal comprises: a power supply to supply power to an

element of the network terminal["When power is applied to ATM 102, the central

processor 138 is initialized," (Column 15 Lines 14- 15)], a nonvolatile storage

medium to store a basic input/output system (BIOS) that automatically operates upon

supplying the power["The processor 374 also has associated volatile memory 380

in the form of DRAM and nonvolatile memory 382 in the form of FLASH

EPROM."(Paragraph 13)]; a controller to be initialized by operation of the BIOS to

enable a connection between the network terminal and the host computer(Figure 16

Peripheral 364) and downloading the terminal OS from the host computer to the

network terminal["Using this information the peripheral 364 can access the server

334 and download an operating system using a simple protocol such as TFTP

(Trivial File Transfer Protocol)." (Column 22 Lines 24-27)], a volatile storage

medium to store the terminal OS downloaded from the host computer["The processor

374 also has associated volatile memory 380 in the form of DRAM and nonvolatile

memory 382 in the form of FLASH EPROM."(Paragraph 13)]; and a communication

part to communicate with the host computer, wherein the terminal OS is to transmit user

inputs at the network terminal to the host computer for execution by the application

programs, the applications programs being stored at the host computer; and receive

images including execution results to a monitor for display, the monitor being

connectable to the network terminal**(Figure 26 Touch Screen)**, .

> **["With each peripheral module having a direct connection through
> communication link 17 to server 16, it can communicate directly and
> independently with the server 16 not only to download software but
> also to obtain data specific to a current transaction while it takes
> place. For example a request may be made for information specific
> to the user and appropriate to conduct the current transaction. Thus
> dispenser 15 may require the users current balance in order to
> determine if the user had sufficient funds to cover a requested cash
> withdrawal. User interface 12 may also require account balance and
> bank statement information in order to present these to the user."
> (Column 11 Lines 10-21)]**

Coutts does not teach that the applications are executed only at the server. Buswell

teaches that the applications are only run at the server .

> **["A video display terminal capable of operating with a graphical user
> interface such as Windows.RTM. provides windowing functionality to
> permit use of popular applications programs resident on a server,
> without requiring more than application data to be transmitted from
> the server, and keyboard and mouse information to be transmitted
> from the terminal to the server. "(Abstract)]**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify the teachings of Coutts with the teachings of Buswell and provide a

think client that only transmits and displays data. The reason for this modification would

be to provide dynamic reconfiguration and more dispersion of processing power as

taught by Coutts.

["The Ultra Thin Client concept is offered as an extension of Thin
Client, whereby individual peripheral modules of an ATM or POS
terminal can be implemented as Thin Clients, giving dynamic
reconfiguration and more efficient dispersion of processing power."
(Column 25 Lines 61-65)]

While Coutts teaches a system where a thin client sends user command and
data to a server(host) that processes the command and returns the result to the thin
client for display. Coutts is silent about the specific type of results returned from the
server that contains image data in bitmap form. Coutts is also silent as to whether the
controller can be implemented by a programmable logic chip instead of a processor.
Russell also teaches using a thin client computer system to push the processing
workload to a remote server. Russell teaches that the execution results are converted
into the bitmap image at the host computer and sent to the thin client (¶21). It would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to
modify Coutts with Russell. The reason for this modification would be to apply the well
known method of sending images as results to a thin client as taught by Russell. A
person of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine Coutts and Russell because this
decreases the processing power needed at the network terminal. Russell also teaches
that the controller of the network terminal being a programmable logic chip (Russell
calls it a programmable logic controller ¶5). It would have been obvious to a person
of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the network terminal and
controller of Coutts with a programmable logic chip instead of a standard processor
method. The reason for this modification would be because programmable logic
arrays(chips), PLAs are well known in the art (as taught by Russell ¶25) and provide

hardware that is easily reconfigurable to the specific functionality needed by the

terminal.

23.   Regarding claim 23 the combination of Coutts, Russell and Buswell has been

discussed above, Coutts further teaches an I/O port connectable to a monitor

> **["ATM 21 has a number of peripheral devices. These are a card
> reader 23, a receipt printer 24, and a cash dispenser 25. These
> devices are connected through suitable parallel or serial ports to a
> central processor 30 provided in ATM 21. ATM 21 also includes a
> keyboard 22 and a user display 31." (Column 11 Lines 57-62)]**

and wherein the execution results include an image and the terminal OS provides the

image to the I/O port.

> **["If the entered PIN number is found to be valid for the particular
> card that has been inserted into card reader 13 then user interface 12
> can be informed accordingly whereupon it may generate a
> USER_VALID" event message. This may cause display of a cash
> selection request." (Column 11 Lines 15-19)]**

24.   Regarding claim 26, the combination of Coutts, Russell and Buswell has been

discussed above, Coutts further teaches that the terminal OS is stored in and run from

volatile memory of the network terminal. **["When the peripheral 364 has received its**

IP address and its operating system, it can then use the TCP/IP protocol to

download its applications software module from the server 334 to the volatile

memory 380." (Column 12 Lines 34-37)] and operates on the network terminal

independently of a processor. Regarding the limitation that the terminal operates

independently of a processor it is clear that the terminal runs independently from a

processor in an user's cell phone.

25.   Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts,

Russell and Buswell as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Vasilik.

26.   Regarding claim 25, the teachings Coutts and Buswell in reference to claim 24

have been discuss above. They do not teach that the images are bit map images.

Vasilik teaches that the images are bitmap images.

> **["For representing color images, a bitmap requires more than one bit
> for each pixel. A 16-color bitmap image, such as are commonly
> employed for VGA displays, would require 4 bits to encode the color
> of each pixel. A bitmap for a 256-color image requires 8 bits per
> pixel." Column 5 Lines 52 – 56)]**

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify the images used in displaying executed results with bitmap images

as taught by Vasilik. The reason for this modification would be to allow the display of

images that need a bitmap of 8 or 16 bits to show color as taught by Vasilik

Applicant's Remarks/Arguments

27.   The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are rendered moot in

light of new grounds of rejection necessitated by amendment.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to TOM Y. CHANG whose telephone number is (571)270-

5938. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 9am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit, can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system,

contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/T. Y. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 2456
06/26/2009

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